

# STUDIES IN THE UMBELLIFERAE. IV<sup>1</sup>

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## A NEW SPECIES OF COGSWELLIA

### *Cogswellia minima*,<sup>2</sup> n. sp.

Plants acaulescent, 1–3.5 cm. high, glabrous or scabrous-puberulent; leaves narrowly oblong in general outline, excluding the petiole, 0.5–2.5 cm. long, about 1 cm. broad, simply pinnate with 4–6 pairs of acute, distinct, entire leaflets, 2–10 mm. long, 1–1.5 mm. broad, petiole 1–6 mm. long; peduncles equalling or slightly exceeding the leaves, 1–3.5 cm. long, umbels few-rayed, rays unequal, 3–10 mm. long, pedicels 1–2 mm. long, involucre usually absent, rarely one bract present, involucel subdimidiate, of several more or less distinct, narrow, acute, foliaceous, somewhat scarious-margined bracts, shorter than the yellow flowers; fruit glabrous, oblong in general outline, 4–7 mm. long, 3–4 mm. broad, lateral wings well-developed, dorsal surface prominently ribbed, oil tubes more or less obsolete, strengthening cells present at the base of the wings.

Type specimen: *Mathias 670*, near the hotel, dry slopes bordering Bryce Canyon, Utah, 8600 ft. alt., 18 July 1929 (TYPE in the Missouri Botanical Garden Herbarium).

Distribution: known only from the type locality and the Panquitch Plateau above Cedar Breaks, southwestern Utah.

<sup>1</sup> Issued November 15, 1932.

<sup>2</sup> *Cogswellia minima* Mathias, nov. sp.—Planta acaulis, 1–3.5 cm. alta, glabra vel scabro-puberula; foliis anguste oblongis, petiolis excludentibus, 0.5–2.5 cm. longis, circiter 1 cm. latis, simpliciter pinnatis, foliolis oppositis, 8–12, acutis, distinctis, integris, 2–10 mm. longis, 1–1.5 mm. latis; petiolis 1–6 mm. longis; pedunculis foliis aequalibus vel longioribus, 1–3.5 cm. longis, umbellis pauciradiatis, radiis inaequalibus, 3–10 mm. longis, pedicellis 1–2 mm. longis; involucre plerumque nullo; involucellis subdimidiatis, bracteis pluribus, plus minusve distinctis, angustis, acutis, foliaceis, marginibus subscariosis; floribus flavis brevioribus; fructibus glabris, oblongis, 4–7 mm. longis, 3–4 mm. latis, alis lateralibus conspicuis, jugis dorsalibus prominentibus, vittis plus minusve obsolete, cellis firmantibus ad basem alarum.—*Mathias 670*, near the hotel, dry slopes bordering Bryce Canyon, Utah, 8600 ft. alt., 18 July, 1929 (TYPE in the Missouri Botanical Garden Herbarium).



## Specimens examined:

UTAH: Panguitch, 18 July 1920, *M. E. Jones* (P<sup>3</sup> 117944); Cedar Breaks, 17 July 1922, *M. E. Jones* (P 117313); near the hotel, dry slopes bordering Bryce Canyon, 8600 ft. alt., 18 July 1929, *Mathias 670* (M TYPE); on the edge of the Breaks, between the hotel and the camp ground, Cedar Breaks, near Cedar City, Iron Co., about 10,000 ft. alt., 19 July 1929, *Mathias 734* (M).

This species is characterized by its dwarf size, the short leaflets, and the short pedicels. It is most closely related to those species of *Cogswellia* referred by Coulter and Rose to the genus *Cynomarathrum* but may be readily distinguished from these species, especially from *Cogswellia Nuttallii* (Gray) Jones and its varieties from northern Nevada and Utah, by the three characters mentioned above and by its distribution in southwestern Utah.

<sup>3</sup> P = Herbarium of Pomona College; M = Missouri Botanical Garden Herbarium.

## EXPLANATION OF PLATE

## PLATE 34

*Cogswellia minima* Mathias. From the type specimen, *Mathias 670*, in the Missouri Botanical Garden Herbarium.